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BEFORE THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	CASE NO. AVU-E-21-01
OF AVISTA CORPORATION FOR THE)	CASE NO. AVU-G-21-01
AUTHORITY TO INCREASE ITS RATES)	
AND CHARGES FOR ELECTRIC AND)	
NATURAL GAS SERVICE TO ELECTRIC)	DIRECT TESTIMONY
AND NATURAL GAS CUSTOMERS IN THE)	OF
STATE OF IDAHO)	ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE, CFA

FOR AVISTA CORPORATION

(ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS)

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 **Q. Please state your name and business address.**

3 A. Adrien M. McKenzie, 3907 Red River, Austin, Texas, 78751.

4 **Q. In what capacity are you employed?**

5 A. I am President of Financial Concepts and Applications, Inc. (“FINCAP”),
6 Inc., a firm providing financial, economic, and policy consulting services to business and
7 government.

8 **Q. Please describe your educational background and professional
9 experience.**

10 A. A description of my background and qualifications, including a resume
11 containing the details of my experience, is attached as Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 1.

12 **A. Overview**

13 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this case?**

14 A. The purpose of my testimony is to present to the Idaho Public Utilities
15 Commission (the “Commission” or “IPUC”) my independent evaluation of the fair rate of
16 return on equity (“ROE”) for the jurisdictional electric and natural gas utility operations of
17 Avista Corp. (“Avista” or “the Company”). In addition, I also examine the reasonableness
18 of Avista’s capital structure, considering both the specific risks faced by the Company and
19 other industry guidelines.

20 **Q. Please summarize the information and materials you rely on to support
21 the opinions and conclusions contained in your testimony.**

22 A. To prepare my testimony, I use information from a variety of sources that
23 would normally be relied upon by a person in my capacity. I am familiar with the

1 organization, finances, and operations of Avista from my participation in prior proceedings
2 before the IPUC, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (“WUTC”), and
3 the Oregon Public Utility Commission. In connection with the present filing, I consider and
4 rely upon corporate disclosures, publicly available financial reports and filings, and other
5 published information relating to Avista. I have also visited the Company’s main offices and
6 had discussions with management in order to better familiarize myself with Avista’s utility
7 operations. My evaluation also relies upon information relating to current capital market
8 conditions and specifically to current investor perceptions, requirements, and expectations
9 for electric and natural gas utilities. These sources, coupled with my experience in the fields
10 of finance and utility regulation, have given me a working knowledge of the issues relevant
11 to investors’ required return for Avista, and they form the basis of my analyses and
12 conclusions.

13 **Q. How is your testimony organized?**

14 A. After first summarizing my conclusions and recommendations, my testimony
15 reviews the operations and finances of Avista and industry-specific risks and capital market
16 uncertainties perceived by investors. With this as a background, I present the application of
17 well-accepted quantitative analyses to estimate the current cost of equity for a reference
18 group of comparable-risk utilities. These include the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) model,
19 the Capital Asset Pricing Model (“CAPM”), the empirical form of the CAPM (“ECAPM”),
20 an equity risk premium approach based on allowed ROEs for electric utilities, and reference
21 to expected rates of return for electric utilities, which are all methods that are commonly
22 relied on in regulatory proceedings. Based on the cost of equity estimates indicated by my
23 analyses, the Company’s ROE is evaluated considering the specific risks and potential

1 challenges for Avista’s utility operations in Idaho, as well as other factors (*e.g.*, flotation
2 costs) that are properly considered in setting a fair ROE for the Company.

3 In addition, I corroborate my utility quantitative analyses by applying the DCF
4 model to a group of low-risk non-utility firms. Finally, my testimony addresses the impact
5 of regulatory mechanisms on an evaluation of a fair ROE for Avista.

6 **Q. What is the role of the ROE in setting a utility's rates?**

7 A. The ROE is the cost of attracting and retaining common equity investment in
8 the utility’s physical plant and assets. This investment is necessary to finance the asset base
9 needed to provide utility service. Investors commit capital only if they expect to earn a
10 return on their investment commensurate with returns available from alternative investments
11 with comparable risks. Moreover, a fair and reasonable ROE is integral in meeting sound
12 regulatory economics and the standards set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court. The *Bluefield*¹
13 case set the standard against which just and reasonable rates are measured:

14 A public utility is entitled to such rates as will permit it to earn a return on the
15 value of the property which it employs for the convenience of the public
16 equal to that generally being made at the same time and in the same general
17 part of the country on investments in other business undertakings which are
18 attended by corresponding risks and uncertainties. . . . The return should be
19 reasonable, sufficient to assure confidence in the financial soundness of the
20 utility, and should be adequate, under efficient and economical management,
21 to maintain and support its credit and enable it to raise money necessary for
22 the proper discharge of its public duties.²

23 The *Hope*³ case expanded on the guidelines as to a reasonable ROE, reemphasizing
24 its findings in *Bluefield* and establishing that the rate-setting process must produce an end-

¹ *Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Co. v. Pub. Serv. Comm’n*, 262 U.S. 679 (1923). (“*Bluefield*”)

² *Id.*

³ *Federal Power Comm’n v. Hope Natural Gas Co.* (320 U.S. 391, 1944). (“*Hope*”)

1 result that allows the utility a reasonable opportunity to cover its capital costs. The Court
2 stated:

3 From the investor or company point of view it is important that there be
4 enough revenue not only for operating expenses but also for the capital costs
5 of the business. These include service on the debt and dividends on the stock.
6 . . . By that standard, the return to the equity owner should be commensurate
7 with returns on investments in other enterprises having corresponding risks.
8 That return, moreover, should be sufficient to assure confidence in the
9 financial integrity of the enterprise, so as to maintain credit and attract
10 capital.⁴

11 In summary, the Supreme Court’s findings in *Hope* and *Bluefield* established that a just and
12 reasonable ROE must be sufficient to: 1) fairly compensate the utility’s investors, 2) enable
13 the utility to offer a return adequate to attract new capital on reasonable terms, and 3)
14 maintain the utility’s financial integrity. These standards should allow the utility to fulfill its
15 obligation to provide reliable service while meeting the needs of customers through
16 necessary system replacement and expansion, but they can only be met if the utility has a
17 reasonable opportunity to actually earn its allowed ROE.

18 While the *Hope* and *Bluefield* decisions did not establish a particular method to be
19 followed in fixing rates (or in determining the allowed ROE),⁵ these and subsequent cases
20 enshrined the importance of an end result that meets the opportunity cost standard of
21 finance. Under this doctrine, the required return is established by investors in the capital
22 markets based on expected returns available from comparable risk investments. Coupled
23 with modern financial theory, which has led to the development of formal risk-return models
24 (e.g., DCF and CAPM), practical application of the *Bluefield* and *Hope* standards involves

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Fed. Power Comm'n v. Hope Natural Gas Co.*, 320 U.S. at 602 (1944) (*finding*, “the Commission was not bound to the use of any single formula or combination of formulae in determining rates.” and, “[I]t is not theory but the impact of the rate order which counts.”)

1 the independent, case-by-case consideration of capital market data in order to evaluate an
 2 ROE that will produce a balanced and fair end result for investors and customer

3 **B. Summary of Conclusions**

4 **Q. Please summarize the results of your analyses.**

5 A. The results of my analyses are presented on Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 3, and in
 6 Table 1, below:

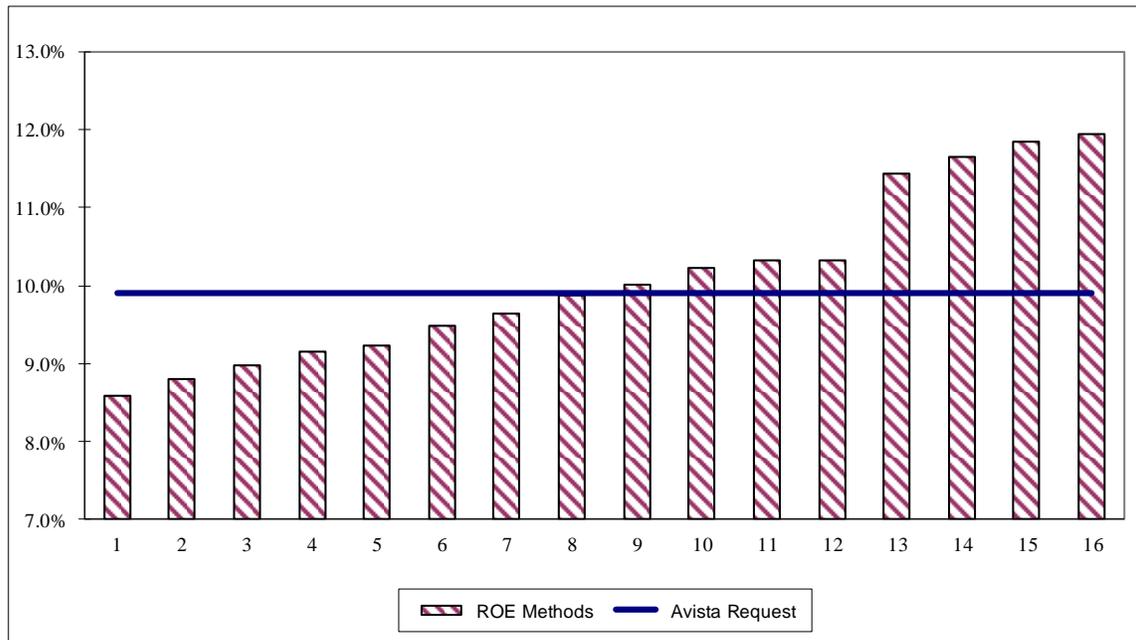
7 **TABLE 1**
 8 **SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

<u>DCF</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	8.8% ²	10.2% ¹⁰
IBES	9.6% ⁷	9.9% ⁸
Zacks	9.0% ³	9.5% ⁶
Internal br + sv	8.6% ¹	9.2% ⁴
<u>CAPM</u>	11.4% ¹³	11.9% ¹⁵
<u>Empirical CAPM</u>	11.6% ¹⁴	12.0% ¹⁶
<u>Utility Risk Premium</u>		
Current Bond Yields	9.1% ⁵	
Projected Bond Yields	10.0% ⁹	
<u>Expected Earnings</u>	10.3% ¹¹	10.3% ¹²
<u>Cost of Equity Recommendation</u>		
Cost of Equity Range	9.4%	-- 10.8%
<u>Flotation Cost Adjustment</u>		0.1%
<u>Recommended ROE Range</u>	9.5%	-- 10.9%

9 Figure 1, below, presents the 16 cost of equity estimates presented in Table 1 in rank
 10 order, and compares them with Avista's 9.9 percent ROE request:

1
2

FIGURE 1
RESULTS OF ANALYSES VS. AVISTA REQUEST



3 **Q. What are your findings regarding the 9.9 percent ROE requested by**
4 **Avista?**

5 **A. Based on the results of my analyses and the economic requirements necessary**
6 **to support continuous access to capital under reasonable terms, I determine that 9.9 percent**
7 **is a reasonable estimate of investors' required ROE for Avista. The bases for my conclusion**
8 **are summarized below:**

- 9 • To reflect the risks and prospects associated with Avista's jurisdictional utility
10 operations, my analyses focus on a proxy group of 18 utilities with comparable
11 investment risks.
- 12 • Because investors' required return on equity is unobservable and no single
13 method should be viewed in isolation, I apply the DCF, CAPM, ECAPM, and
14 risk premium methods to estimate a fair ROE for Avista, as well as referencing
15 the expected earnings approach.

- 1 • Based on the results of these analyses and giving less weight to extremes at the
2 high and low ends of the range, I conclude that the cost of equity for the proxy
3 group of utilities is in the **9.4 percent to 10.8 percent** range, or **9.5 percent to**
4 **10.9 percent** after incorporating an adjustment to account for the impact of
5 common equity flotation costs.
- 6 • As reflected in the testimony of Mark T. Thies, Avista is requesting a fair ROE
7 of **9.9 percent**, which is below the **10.2 percent** midpoint of my recommended
8 range. Considering capital market expectations, the exposures faced by Avista,
9 and the economic requirements necessary to maintain financial integrity and
10 support additional capital investment even under adverse circumstances, it is my
11 opinion that 9.9 percent represents a reasonable ROE for Avista.

12 **Q. What other evidence do you consider in evaluating your ROE**
13 **recommendation in this case?**

14 A. My recommendation is reinforced by the following findings:

- 15 • The reasonableness of a 9.9 percent ROE for Avista is supported by the need to
16 consider the challenges to the Company's credit standing:
- 17 ○ The pressure of funding significant capital expenditures of approximately
18 \$405 million per year through 2024 heighten the uncertainties associated
19 with Avista, especially given that the Company's existing rate base is
20 approximately \$3.6 billion.
 - 21 ○ Because of Avista's reliance on hydroelectric generation and increasing
22 dependence on natural gas fueled capacity, the Company is exposed to
23 relatively greater risks of power cost volatility, even with the Power Cost
24 Adjustment Mechanism ("PCA").
 - 25 ○ Avista's opportunity to actually earn a fair ROE and mitigate exposure to
26 earnings attrition is an important objective.
 - 27 ○ My conclusion that a 9.9 percent ROE for Avista is a reasonable, even
28 conservative, estimate of investors' required return is also reinforced by the
29 greater uncertainties associated with Avista's relatively small size.
- 30 • Investors recognize that constructive regulation is a key ingredient in supporting
31 utility credit standing and financial integrity and providing Avista with the
32 opportunity to earn a return that adequately reflects its risks is an essential
33 ingredient to support the Company's financial position, which ultimately benefits
34 customers by ensuring reliable service at lower long-run costs.
- 35 • Continued support for Avista's financial integrity, including the opportunity to
36 actually earn a reasonable ROE, is imperative to ensure that the Company has the
37 capability to maintain and build its credit standing while confronting potential
38 challenges associated with funding infrastructure development necessary to meet
39 the needs of its customers.

- 1 • Regulatory mechanisms approved for Avista are viewed as supportive by
2 investors, and the implications of the Fixed Cost Adjustment Mechanism
3 (“FCA”) and other regulatory mechanisms are already fully reflected in Avista’s
4 credit ratings, which are comparable to those of the proxy group used to estimate
5 the cost of equity. Because the utilities in my proxy group operate under a wide
6 variety of regulatory mechanisms, including provisions akin to the FCA, the
7 effects of the Company’s Idaho regulatory mechanisms are already reflected in
8 the results of my analyses.

9 These findings indicate that the 9.9 percent ROE requested by Avista is reasonable and
10 should be approved.

11 **Q. What else is relevant in weighing your quantitative results?**

12 A. No single methodology used to estimate the cost of equity is inherently
13 superior, and the results of alternative quantitative approaches should serve as an integral
14 part of the decision-making underlying the determination of a just and reasonable ROE. In
15 this light, it is important to consider alternatives to the DCF model.⁶ As shown in Table 1,
16 alternative risk premium models (i.e., the CAPM, ECAPM, and utility risk premium
17 approaches) produce ROE estimates that generally exceed the DCF results. My expected
18 earnings approach corroborated these outcomes.

19 **Q. What do the DCF results for your select group of non-utility firms
20 indicate with respect to your evaluation?**

21 A. Average DCF estimates for a low-risk group of firms in the competitive
22 sector of the economy range from 9.3 percent to 10.1 percent. These results confirm that a
23 9.9 percent ROE is reasonable to maintain Avista’s financial integrity, provide a return
24 commensurate with investments of comparable risk, and support the Company’s ability to
25 attract capital.

⁶ As discussed in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2 at 3-6.

1 **Q. What other factors should be considered in evaluating the ROE**
2 **requested by Avista in this case?**

3 A. Apart from the results of the quantitative methods summarized above, it is
4 crucial to recognize the importance of supporting the Company's financial position so that
5 Avista remains prepared to respond to unforeseen events that may materialize in the future.
6 Recent erosion in Avista's credit standing highlights the imperative of continuing to build
7 the Company's financial strength in order to attract the capital needed to maintain reliable
8 service at a reasonable cost for customers. The reasonableness of the Company's requested
9 ROE is further reinforced by the operating risks associated with Avista's reliance on
10 hydroelectric generation and the higher uncertainties associated with Avista's relatively
11 small size.

12 **Q. Does an ROE of 9.9 percent represent a reasonable cost for Avista's**
13 **customers to pay?**

14 A. Yes. Investors make investment capital available to Avista only if the
15 expected returns justify the risk. Customers will enjoy reliable and efficient service so long
16 as investors are willing to make the capital investments necessary to maintain and improve
17 Avista's utility system. Providing an adequate return to investors is a necessary cost to
18 ensure that capital is available to Avista now and in the future. If regulatory decisions
19 increase risk or limit returns to levels that are insufficient to justify the risk, investors will
20 look elsewhere to invest capital.

1 and diversity, reduced hydroelectric generation due to below-average water conditions
2 forces Avista to rely more heavily on wholesale power markets or more costly thermal
3 generating capacity to meet its resource needs. As S&P Global Ratings (formerly Standard
4 & Poor’s Corporation) (“S&P”) has observed:

5 A reduction in hydro generation typically increases an electric utility’s costs
6 by requiring it to buy replacement power or run more expensive generation to
7 serve customer loads. Low hydro generation can also reduce utilities’
8 opportunity to make off-system sales. At the same time, low hydro years
9 increase regional wholesale power prices, creating potentially a double
10 impact – companies have to buy more power than under normal conditions,
11 paying higher prices.⁸

12 In a recent report on Avista, S&P reiterated that a key risk for the Company is its “heavy
13 dependence on hydroelectric generation” which “introduces some fuel replacement risk.”⁹
14 Investors recognize that volatile energy markets, unpredictable stream flows, and Avista’s
15 reliance on wholesale purchases to meet a significant portion of its resource needs can
16 expose the Company to the risk of reduced cash flows and unrecovered power supply costs.

17 S&P has noted that Avista, along with Idaho Power Company, “face the most
18 substantial risks despite their PCAs and cost-update mechanisms.”¹⁰ Similarly, Moody’s
19 Investors Service (“Moody’s”) has recognized that, “Avista’s high dependency on hydro
20 resources (approximately 50% of its production comes from hydro fueled electric generation
21 resources) is viewed as a supply concentration risk which also lends to the potential for
22 metric volatility, especially since hydro levels, due to weather, is a factor outside of
23 management's control.”¹¹ Avista’s reliance on purchased power to meet shortfalls in

⁸ Standard & Poor’s Corporation, *Pacific Northwest Hydrology And Its Impact On Investor-Owned Utilities’ Credit Quality*, RatingsDirect (Jan. 28, 2008).

⁹ S&P Global Ratings, *Avista Corp.*, RatingsDirect (May 29, 2020).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Moody’s Investors Service, *Credit Opinion: Avista Corp.*, Global Credit Research (Mar. 17, 2011).

1 hydroelectric generation magnifies the importance of strengthening financial flexibility,
2 which is essential to guarantee access to the cash resources and interim financing required to
3 cover inadequate operating cash flows.

4 **Q. Do financial pressures associated with Avista's planned capital**
5 **expenditures also impact investors' risk assessment?**

6 A. Yes. Avista will require capital investment to meet customer growth, provide
7 for necessary maintenance and replacements of its natural gas utility systems, as well as
8 fund new investment in electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities. Utility
9 capital additions are expected to total approximately \$405 million annually for the annual
10 period ending December 31, 2022.¹² This represents a substantial investment given Avista's
11 current rate base of approximately \$3.5 billion. In addition, as discussed in the testimony of
12 Mr. Thies, through 2024 the Company is obligated to repay maturing long-term debt totaling
13 \$263.5 million.

14 Continued support for Avista's financial integrity and flexibility will be instrumental
15 in attracting the capital necessary to fund these projects and debt repayments in an effective
16 manner. Investors are aware of the challenges posed by significant capital expenditure
17 requirements, especially in light of ongoing capital market and economic uncertainties.
18 Moody's has noted that weakened financial metrics as a result of additional debt to support
19 liquidity and capital investment are a primary credit concern for Avista.¹³

¹² Avista Corp. SEC Form 10-K for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2019 at 55.

¹³ Moody's Investors Service, *Credit Opinion: Avista Corp, Update to Credit Analysis* (July 28, 2020).

1 **Q. Do utilities such as Avista continue to face environmental risks?**

2 A. Yes. Environmental concerns are leading to a profound transformation in the
3 utility industry. In the electricity sector, the generation segment is undergoing material
4 changes in fuel mix, as natural gas and renewable sources increasingly supplant coal. Over
5 the next decade, renewable sources are widely expected to account for a rising share of the
6 electricity generated in the U.S., including a significant expansion in distributed generation,
7 which will accompany declining costs and increased efficiency of energy storage
8 technologies. Decarbonization of power generation and electrification of end-loads also has
9 negative implications for long-term demand for natural gas, and while natural gas is the
10 cleanest burning fossil fuel, methane that is released into the atmosphere before it is burned
11 contributes to climate change. Methane leaks attributable to natural gas systems have
12 decreased significantly from 1990 and account for only approximately 7% of estimated
13 emissions from the natural gas industry.¹⁴ Nevertheless, increased focus on reducing carbon
14 emissions suggest that natural gas utilities will be required to address this issue.

15 Accommodating efforts to decarbonize electric generation will also require
16 significant investment to modernize the transmission grid. And while this disruption offers
17 the potential for growth through increased capital investment, it also conveys higher risks,
18 such as the potential for stranded costs. With respect to Avista, S&P noted that the
19 “environmental footprint is a significant risk factor.” As S&P explained, “[t]his reflects the
20 potential for ongoing cost of operating fossil units in the face of disruptive technology
21 advances and the potential for changing environmental regulations that may require

¹⁴ American Gas Association, *Understanding Updates to the EPA Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Natural Gas Systems*, Energy Analysis (May 22, 2019).

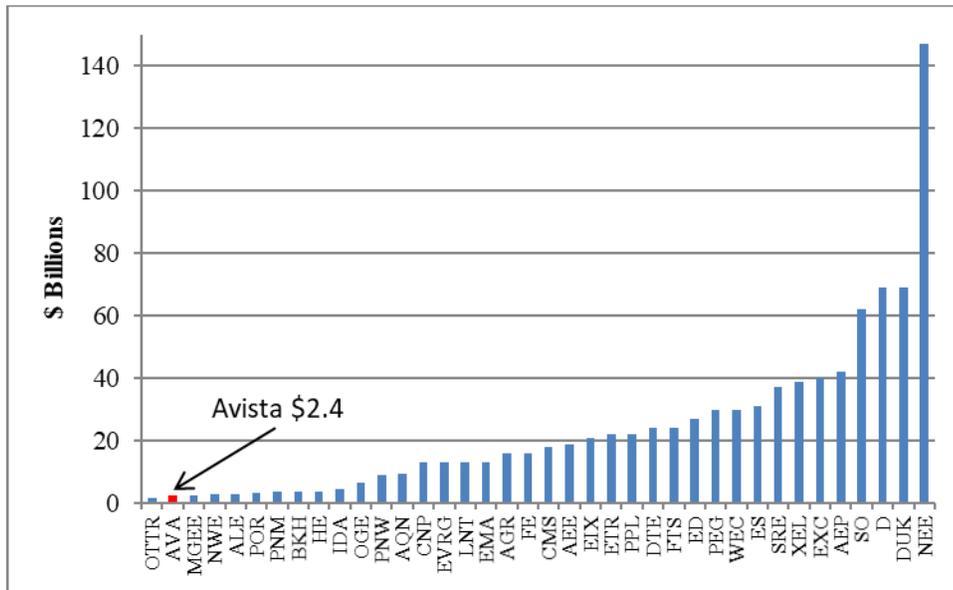
1 significant capital investments.”¹⁵ The testimony of Company witness Mr. Thackston
 2 discusses Avista’s recently announced goal of achieving 100 percent clean electricity by
 3 2045 and a carbon-neutral electricity supply by the end of 2027.

4 **Q. Would investors consider Avista’s relative size in their assessment of the**
 5 **Company’s risks and prospects?**

6 A. Yes. A firm’s relative size has important implications for investors in their
 7 evaluation of alternative investments, and it is well established that smaller firms are more
 8 risky than larger firms. Avista’s market capitalization is compared with the publicly traded
 9 electric utilities followed by Value Line in the following figure:¹⁶

10
 11

**FIGURE 2
 COMPARISON OF MARKET CAPITALIZATION**



¹⁵ S&P Global Ratings, *Avista Corp. Ratings Affirmed; Off Watch Positive; Outlook Stable*, Research Update (Dec. 10, 2018).

¹⁶ This comparison includes Algonquin Power and Utilities, Inc. and Emera, Inc. As discussed in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2, both companies would be regarded as electric utilities by investors.

1 As shown above, within this universe of publicly traded utilities, there is only one other firm
2 smaller than Avista.

3 The magnitude of the size disparity between Avista and other firms in the utility
4 industry has important practical implications with respect to the risks faced by investors. All
5 else being equal, it is well accepted that smaller firms are more risky than their larger
6 counterparts, due in part to their relative lack of diversification and lower financial
7 resiliency.¹⁷ These greater risks imply a higher required rate of return, and there is ample
8 empirical evidence that investors in smaller firms realize higher rates of return than in larger
9 firms.¹⁸ Accepted financial doctrine holds that investors require higher returns from smaller
10 companies, and unless that compensation is provided in the rate of return allowed for a
11 utility, the legal tests embodied in the *Hope* and *Bluefield* cases cannot be met.

12 **B. Other Factors**

13 **Q. Would investors consider the potential impact of Avista's exposure to**
14 **earnings shortfalls?**

15 A. Yes. The deterioration of actual return below the allowed return that occurs
16 when the relationships between revenues, costs, and rate base used to establish rates (e.g.,
17 using a historical test year without adequate adjustments) do not reflect the actual costs
18 incurred to serve customers can lead to earnings shortfalls. Investors are concerned with
19 what they can expect in the future, not what they might expect in theory if a historical test
20 year were to repeat. To be fair to investors and to benefit customers, a regulated utility must

¹⁷ It is well established in the financial literature that smaller firms are more risky than larger firms. See, e.g., Eugene F. Fama and Kenneth R. French, *The Cross-Section of Expected Stock Returns*, *Journal of Finance* (June 1992); George E. Pinches, J. Clay Singleton, and Ali Jahankhani, *Fixed Coverage as a Determinant of Electric Utility Bond Ratings*, *Financial Management* (Summer 1978).

¹⁸ See for example Rolf W. Banz, *The Relationship Between Return and Market Value of Common Stocks*, *Journal of Financial Economics* (September 1981) at 16.

1 have a reasonable opportunity to actually earn a return that will maintain financial integrity,
2 facilitate capital attraction, and compensate for risk. In other words, it is the end result in
3 the future that determines whether or not the *Hope* and *Bluefield* standards are met.

4 Ratemaking practices that allow the utility an opportunity to actually earn its
5 authorized ROE are consistent with fundamental regulatory principles. The Supreme Court
6 has reaffirmed that the end result test must be applied to the actual returns that investors
7 expect if they put their money at risk to finance utilities.¹⁹ That end result would maintain
8 the utility’s financial integrity, ability to attract capital and offer investors fair compensation
9 for the risk they bear. S&P notes that a key risk to the Company is “minimal cushion at the
10 current rating level” and that “we expect regulatory lag to persist until 2023.”²⁰

11 **Q. What other consideration is relevant to investors’ risk assessment?**

12 A. Recent years have brought unusually large and damaging wildfires to the
13 Pacific Northwest. While Avista does not face the same degree of exposure attributed to
14 California utilities due to that state’s inverse condemnation laws, Avista’s common equity
15 investors nevertheless recognize the potential liabilities associated with wildfire events.²¹
16 As S&P recently noted, “wildfires generally increase both operating and event risk exposed

¹⁹ *Verizon Communications, et al v. Federal Communications Commission, et al*, 535 U.S. 467 (2002). While I cannot comment on the legal significance of this case, I found the economic wisdom of looking to the reasonable expectations of actual investors compelling. Economic logic and common sense confirm that a utility cannot attract capital on reasonable terms if investors expect future returns to fall short of those offered by comparable investments.

²⁰ S&P Global Ratings, *Avista Corp.*, RatingsDirect (May 29, 2020).

²¹ For example, in August 2019 the Company was served with a complaint filed by the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources, seeking recovery of fire suppression costs and related expenses incurred in connection with a wildfire that occurred in Ferry County, Washington in August 2018.

1 to this type of risk, meaning such risk is likely to persist for Avista and the company tries to
2 reduce its wildfire risk exposure.”²²

3 **C. Support for Avista’s Credit Standing**

4 **Q. What credit ratings have been assigned to Avista?**

5 A. S&P has assigned Avista a corporate credit rating of “BBB”, while Moody’s
6 has set Avista’s Issuer Rating at “Baa2”.

7 **Q. What considerations impact investors’ assessment of the firms in the**
8 **utility industry?**

9 A. Numerous factors have the potential to impact investors’ perceptions of the
10 relative risks inherent in the utility industry and have implications for the financial standing
11 of the utilities themselves. These include the possibility of volatile fuel or purchased power
12 costs, uncertain environmental mandates and associated costs, the implications of declining
13 demand associated with economic weakness (related to the COVID-19 pandemic, for
14 instance) or structural changes in usage patterns, pressures associated with mandates
15 concerning renewable resources, and increased reliance on distributed generation or other
16 alternatives to the incumbent utility. Apart from these considerations, utilities may face
17 increasing costs of operating their systems, as well as the financial pressures associated with
18 large capital expenditure programs, which are magnified during periods of turmoil in capital
19 markets.

²² S&P Global Ratings, *Avista Corp. Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Stable*, Research Update (Sep. 22, 2020).

1 **Q. What are the implications for Avista, given the potential for further**
2 **dislocations in the capital markets?**

3 A. The pressures of significant capital expenditure requirements, along with the
4 need to refinance maturing long-term debt obligations, reinforce the importance of
5 supporting improvement in Avista’s credit standing. Investors understand from past
6 experience in the utility industry that large capital needs can lead to significant deterioration
7 in financial integrity that can constrain access to capital, especially during times of
8 unfavorable capital market conditions. Considering the potential for financial market
9 instability, competition with other investment alternatives, and investors’ sensitivity to the
10 potential for market volatility, greater credit strength is a key ingredient in maintaining
11 access to capital at reasonable cost. As Mr. Thies confirms in his testimony, ongoing
12 regulatory support will be a key driver in maintaining and enhancing Avista’s financial
13 health.

14 **Q. Throughout your testimony you refer repeatedly to the concepts of**
15 **“financial strength,” “financial integrity,” and “financial flexibility.” Would you**
16 **briefly describe what you mean by these terms?**

17 A. These terms are generally synonymous and refer to the utility’s ability to
18 attract and retain the capital that is necessary to provide service at reasonable cost, consistent
19 with the Supreme Court standards. Avista’s plans call for a continuation of capital
20 investments to preserve and enhance service reliability for its customers. The Company
21 must generate adequate cash flow from operations to fund these requirements and for
22 repayment of maturing debt, together with access to capital from external sources under
23 reasonable terms, on a sustainable basis.

1 Rating agencies and potential debt investors tend to place significant emphasis on
2 maintaining strong financial metrics and credit ratings that support access to debt capital
3 markets under reasonable terms. This emphasis on financial metrics and credit ratings is
4 shared by equity investors who also focus on cash flows, capital structure and liquidity,
5 much like debt investors. Investors understand the important role that a supportive
6 regulatory environment plays in establishing a sound financial profile that will permit the
7 utility access to debt and equity capital markets on reasonable terms in both favorable
8 financial markets and during times of potential disruption and crisis.

9 **Q. What role does regulation play in ensuring that Avista has access to**
10 **capital under reasonable terms and on a sustainable basis?**

11 A. Regulatory signals are a major driver of investors' risk assessment for
12 utilities. Investors recognize that constructive regulation is a key ingredient in supporting
13 utility credit ratings and financial integrity, particularly during times of adverse conditions.
14 As Moody's noted, "the regulatory environment is the most important driver of our outlook
15 because it sets the pace for cost recovery,"²³ Similarly, S&P observed that, "Regulatory
16 advantage is the most heavily weighted factor when S&P Global Ratings analyzes a
17 regulated utility's business risk profile."²⁴ Value Line summarizes these sentiments:

18 As we often point out, the most important factor in any utility's success,
19 whether it provides electricity, gas, or water, is the regulatory climate in
20 which it operates. Harsh regulatory conditions can make it nearly impossible
21 for the best run utilities to earn a reasonable return on their investment.²⁵

²³ Moody's Investors Service, *Regulation Will Keep Cash Flow Stable As Major Tax Break Ends*, Industry Outlook (Feb. 19, 2014).

²⁴ S&P Global Ratings, *Assessing U.S. Investors-Owned Utility Regulatory Environments*, RatingsExpress (Aug. 10, 2016).

²⁵ Value Line Investment Survey, *Water Utility Industry* (Jan. 13, 2017) at p. 1780.

1 **Q. Is Avista’s ability to achieve supportive regulatory outcomes in Idaho an**
2 **ongoing concern for investors?**

3 A. Yes. Investors are keenly aware of regulatory actions and their implications
4 for the risks they face. With respect to Avista specifically, S&P observed that “the COVID-
5 19 pandemic will likely lead to additional regulatory lag,”²⁶ and notes that “[o]verall, while
6 we expect the company will work with its regulators to mitigate the effects of higher
7 expenses related to the pandemic, it will likely result in additional regulatory lag primarily
8 due to delays in its planned rate case filings, and the uncertain timing for recovering and
9 incremental expenses tied to the outbreak.”²⁷ Further strengthening Avista’s financial
10 integrity is imperative to ensure that the Company has the capability to maintain an
11 investment grade rating while confronting large capital expenditures and other potential
12 challenges. As noted in the testimony of Mr. Thies, continued regulatory support will be
13 instrumental in achieving Avista’s objective of a BBB+ rating from S&P, which is consistent
14 with the average credit standing in the electric utility industry.²⁸

15 **Q. Do customers benefit by enhancing the utility’s financial flexibility?**

16 A. Yes. Providing an ROE that is sufficient to maintain Avista’s ability to attract
17 capital under reasonable terms, even in times of financial and market stress, is not only
18 consistent with the economic requirements embodied in the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Hope* and
19 *Bluefield* decisions, it is also in customers’ best interests. Customers enjoy the benefits that

²⁶ S&P Global Ratings, *Avista Corp.*, RatingsDirect (May 29, 2020).

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ As noted in Mr. Thies’ testimony, credit ratings for other combined electric and gas utilities are predominantly in the A- or BBB+ categories.

1 come from ensuring that the utility has the financial wherewithal to take whatever actions
2 are required to ensure safe and reliable service.

3 **D. Outlook for Capital Costs**

4 **Q. Please summarize current economic and capital market conditions.**

5 A. In the third quarter of 2020, U.S. real GDP expanded at an annualized pace of
6 33.4 percent, following a decline of 31.4 percent in the second quarter. The unemployment
7 rate continued to fall gradually to 6.7 percent in November of 2020, from its peak at 14.7
8 percent in April, which is indicative of a frail but improving labor market and an economy
9 that remains significantly below full employment. Inflation, as evidenced by the Consumer
10 Price Index, was low at around 1.2 percent in November 2020. Investors continue to face
11 volatility as capital markets respond to uncertainties surrounding the sharp decline in real
12 economic output associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and related state and federal
13 shutdowns, the expiration of economic stimulus measures introduced during the first half of
14 2020, the fall presidential election, continued discussions over further fiscal stimulus, and
15 rollout of vaccines. This underlying risk and unease have been felt worldwide as countries
16 have struggled to manage the pandemic. China's GDP showed a sharp contraction in the
17 first quarter of 2020, followed by rapid growth in the second quarter and tepid growth in the
18 third quarter. In Britain, the economy and financial markets have been challenged by the
19 severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and uncertainties regarding the impact of Brexit.
20 Meanwhile, the European Union evidenced sharp declines in GDP during the first and
21 second quarters of 2020, followed by significant snap back growth in the third quarter.
22 Economic activity has been volatile in many emerging market economies, including Brazil
23 and Mexico. The global economic contraction comes on top of already heightened

1 geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which in the past have led to ongoing concerns over
2 possible disruptions in crude oil supplies and attendant price volatility.

3 **Q. How have common equity markets been impacted by COVID-19?**

4 A. The threat posed by the coronavirus pandemic has led to extreme volatility in
5 the capital markets as investors dramatically revise their risk perceptions and return
6 requirements in the face of the severe disruptions to commerce and the world economy.
7 Simultaneously, energy markets have been roiled by the threat to demand posed by a
8 worldwide economic slowdown and a breakdown of Russia's partnership with the
9 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"). These simultaneous demand
10 and supply shocks have led to sharp declines in oil prices, which have further confounded
11 investors and destabilized the economic outlook and asset prices.

12 Despite the actions of the world's central banks to ease market strains and bolster the
13 economy, global financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and precipitous
14 declines in asset values. On March 12, 2020, the Dow Jones Industrial Average ("DJIA")
15 suffered its worst decline since the 1987 "Black Monday" crash, falling by almost 10
16 percent in a single session, and pushing the index into a bear market, defined as a 20 percent
17 drop from a previous high. On March 16, 2020, the DJIA experienced its greatest fall,
18 point-wise, in history, ending the day with a decline of 2,997 points. Similarly, between
19 February 19 and March 23, 2020, the S&P 500 lost more than 30 percent of its total value.
20 The Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index (commonly known as the "VIX"),
21 which is a key measure of expectations of near-term volatility and market sentiment, rose to
22 levels not seen since the 2008-2009 Financial Crisis.

1 in a decade we expect downgrades will outpace upgrades by about 7 to 1.”³² As S&P
2 concluded, challenges posed by the coronavirus crisis “have the potential to significantly
3 impact the financial performance of the investor-owned utilities, increasing the overall level
4 of investor risk, and will have to be addressed by . . . regulators.”³³

5 Meanwhile Moody’s noted that utilities were forced to seek alternatives to volatile
6 commercial paper markets to fund operations, and emphasized the importance of
7 maintaining adequate liquidity in the sector to weather a prolonged period of financial
8 volatility and turbulent capital markets.³⁴ As Moody’s concluded:

9 The coronavirus outbreak, weak global economic outlook and asset price
10 declines are creating a severe and extensive credit shock across many sectors,
11 regions and markets. The combined credit effects of these developments are
12 unprecedented.³⁵

13 **Q. What actions has the Federal Reserve taken in response to the threat to**
14 **the economy posed by the coronavirus pandemic?**

15 A. In early 2020, the Federal Reserve quickly lowered its policy rate to close to
16 zero to support economic activity, stabilize markets and bolster the flow of credit to
17 households, businesses, and communities. In March 2020, the Federal Reserve lowered the
18 target range for its benchmark federal funds rate by a total of 150 basis points, to the current
19 range of 0 percent to 0.25 percent. The FOMC expects to maintain this target range until it
20 is confident that the economy has weathered recent events.

³² S&P Global Ratings, *North America Regulated Utilities-An Industry With A Negative Outlook Despite Its Predictable Cash Flows*, Industry Top Trends 2021 (Dec. 10, 2020).

³³ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *State Regulatory Evaluations*, RRA Regulatory Focus (Mar. 25, 2020).

³⁴ Moody’s Investors Service, *FAQ on credit implications of the coronavirus outbreak*, Sector Comment (Mar. 26, 2020).

³⁵ Moody’s Investors Service, *Moody’s assigns Baa3 rating to Pacific Gas & Electric’s first mortgage bonds and B1 rating to PG&E Corp’s senior secured debt; outlooks stable*, Rating Action (Jun. 15, 2020).

1 In addition, the Federal Reserve has announced a broad range of unprecedented
2 programs designed to support financial market liquidity and economic stability. The
3 QE measures initially adopted in response to the 2008 financial crisis were reintroduced by
4 directing the purchase of Treasury securities and agency mortgage-backed securities “in the
5 amounts needed to support the smooth functioning of markets,”³⁶ while continuing to
6 reinvest all principal payments from its existing holdings. In addition, the Federal Reserve
7 has also announced wide-ranging initiatives designed to support credit markets and ensure
8 liquidity, including credit facilities to support households, businesses, and state and local
9 governments, as well as the purchase of corporate bonds on the secondary market.³⁷

10 As illustrated below, the Federal Reserve’s asset holdings exceed \$7 trillion, which is
11 an all-time high, and the resulting effect on capital market conditions has likely never been
12 more pronounced. While the Federal Reserve’s aggressive monetary stimulus may help to
13 ensure market liquidity and support the economy, these actions also support financial asset
14 prices, which in turn place artificial downward pressure on bond yields.

³⁶ Federal Reserve, *Press Release* (Mar. 23, 2020).

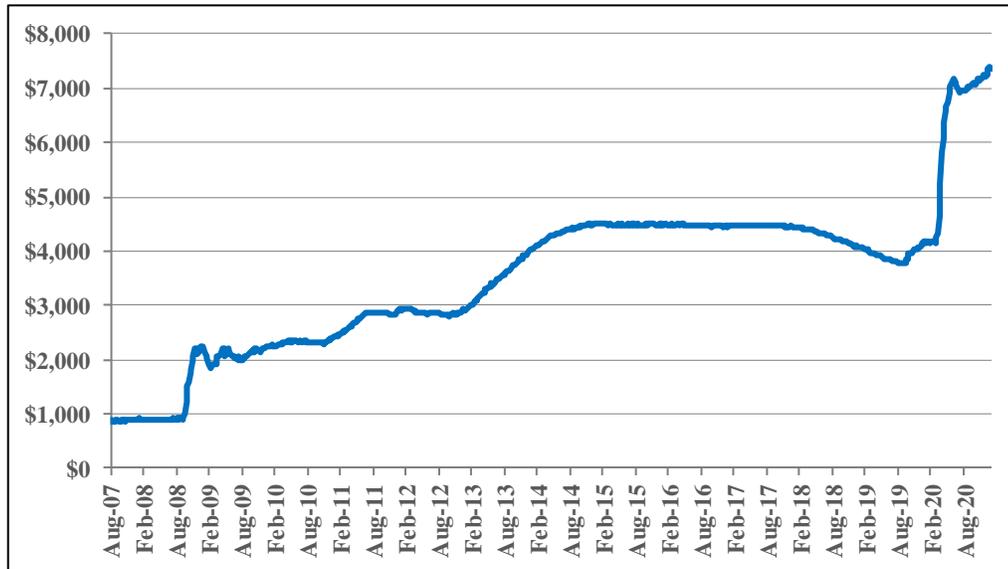
<https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/monetary20200323a1.pdf>.

³⁷ See, e.g., *Federal Reserve takes additional actions to provide up to \$2.3 trillion in loans to support the economy*, *Press Release* (Apr. 9, 2020).

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20200409a.htm>.

1
2
3

**FIGURE 3
FEDERAL RESERVE BALANCE SHEET
(BILLION \$)**



4

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WALCL>

5

Q. Do trends in the yields on Treasury notes and bonds accurately reflect

6

the expectations and requirements of the Company's equity investors?

7

A. No. While Treasury bond yields provide one indicator of capital costs, they

8

do not serve as a direct guide to the magnitude—or even direction—for changes in the cost

9

of equity for utilities. For example, during times of heightened uncertainty and risk,

10

investors may prefer the relative safety of U.S. government bonds, which can lead to a

11

significant fall in Treasury bond yields at the same time that required returns on common

12

stocks are increasing. Treasury bond yields may also be disproportionately impacted by

13

monetary policies, such as QE, designed with the express intent of artificially suppressing

14

bond yields. FERC has recognized that movements in Treasury bond yields do not provide a

15

reliable guide to changes in required returns for utilities, concluding that, “adjusting ROEs

1 based on changes in U.S. Treasury bond yields may not produce a rational result, as both the
2 magnitude and direction of the correlation may be inaccurate.”³⁸

3 **Q. Does the uncertain path of economic growth imply lower capital costs?**

4 A. No. Investors’ required rates of return for Avista and other financial assets
5 are a function of risk, with greater exposure to uncertainty requiring higher—not lower—
6 rates of return to induce long-term investment. With respect to credit markets, S&P
7 observed that conditions “look set to remain extraordinarily difficult for borrowers at least
8 into the second half of the year, with the economic stop associated with coronavirus-
9 containment measures continuing with no clear end in sight.”³⁹ And while regulated utilities
10 are favorably positioned relative to other industry sectors, S&P nevertheless noted that
11 “access to the equity markets remains extraordinarily challenging.”⁴⁰

12 While expected growth rates may moderate as the economy softens, it is important
13 not to confuse investors’ expectations for future growth with their required rate of return. In
14 fact, trends in growth rates say nothing at all about investors’ overall risk perceptions. The
15 fact that investors’ required rates of return for long-term capital can rise in tandem with
16 expectations of declining growth that might accompany an economic slowdown is
17 demonstrated in the equity markets, where perceptions of greater risks led investors to
18 sharply reevaluate what they are willing to pay for common stocks. While the decline in
19 utility stock prices may in part be attributed to somewhat diminished expectations of future
20 cash flows, there is also every indication that investors’ discount rate, or cost of common

³⁸ Opinion No. 531, 147 FERC ¶ 61,234 at P 159 (2014).

³⁹ S&P Global Ratings, *Credit Conditions North America: Unprecedented Uncertainty Slams Credit* (Mar. 31, 2020).

⁴⁰ S&P Global Ratings, *COVID-19: The Outlook For North American Regulated Utilities Turns Negative*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 2, 2020).

1 equity, has moved significantly higher to accommodate the greater risks they now associate
2 with equity investments.

3 **Q. Do changes in utility company beta values since the pandemic began**
4 **corroborate an increase in industry risk?**

5 A. Yes. As I explain in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2, beta is used by the investment
6 community as an important guide to investors' risk perceptions.⁴¹ As shown in Table 1 of
7 Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2, the current average beta for the proxy group of comparable
8 utilities I rely on in this case for estimating the Company's ROE, is 0.92. The beta value for
9 Avista itself is 0.95. Prior to the pandemic, the average beta for the same group of
10 companies was 0.63 and the beta for Avista was 0.60. This dramatic increase in a primary
11 gauge of investors' risk perceptions is further proof of the rise in electric utility risk in 2020.

12 **Q. Would it be reasonable to disregard the implications of current capital**
13 **market conditions in establishing a fair ROE for Avista?**

14 A. No. They reflect the reality of the situation in which Avista and other
15 businesses must attract and retain capital. The standards underlying a fair rate of return
16 require that the Company's authorized ROE reflect a return competitive with other
17 investments of comparable risk and preserve its ability to maintain access to capital on
18 reasonable terms. These standards can only be met by considering the requirements of
19 investors in today's capital markets. As S&P concluded, challenges posed by the
20 coronavirus crisis "have the potential to significantly impact the financial performance of

⁴¹ McKenzie AMM-3 at 8.

1 the investor-owned utilities, increasing the overall level of investor risk, and will have to be
2 addressed by state regulators.”⁴²

3 While market dislocations may complicate the evaluation of the cost of common
4 equity, there has been little indication that the challenges confronting the economy and
5 financial markets will be resolved quickly. If the impact is not incorporated in the allowed
6 ROE, the results will fail to meet the comparable earnings standard that is fundamental in
7 determining the cost of capital. From a more practical perspective, failing to provide
8 investors with the opportunity to earn a rate of return commensurate with Avista’s risks will
9 only serve to weaken its financial integrity, while hampering the Company’s ability to attract
10 the capital needed to meet the economic and reliability needs of its service area.

11 **Q. Might the economic dislocations caused by the coronavirus pandemic be**
12 **temporary?**

13 A. No one knows the future of our complex global economy. While there is
14 continued hope for an ongoing economic rebound as COVID-19 containment measures are
15 gradually lifted, residual impacts of the unprecedented economic and health crisis could
16 linger indefinitely. In any event, it would be imprudent to gamble the interests of customers
17 and the economy of Idaho in the hope that the harsh economic reality will suddenly be
18 resolved. Avista must raise capital in the real world of financial markets. To ignore the
19 current reality would be unwise given the importance of reliable utility service for customers
20 and the economy.

⁴² S&P Global Market Intelligence, *State Regulatory Evaluations*, RRA Regulatory Focus (Mar. 25, 2020).

1 **E. Capital Structure**

2 **Q. Is an evaluation of the capital structure maintained by a utility relevant**
3 **in assessing its return on equity?**

4 A. Yes. Other things equal, a higher debt ratio and lower common equity ratio,
5 translates into increased financial risk for all investors. A greater amount of debt means
6 more investors have a senior claim on available cash flow, thereby reducing the certainty
7 that each will receive their contractual payments. This increases the risks to which lenders
8 are exposed, and they require correspondingly higher rates of interest. From common
9 shareholders' standpoint, a higher debt ratio means that there are proportionately more
10 investors ahead of them, thereby increasing the uncertainty as to the amount of cash flow
11 that will remain.

12 **Q. What common equity ratio is implicit in Avista's requested capital**
13 **structure?**

14 A. Avista's capital structure is presented in the testimony of Mr. Thies. As
15 summarized in his testimony, the proposed capital structure used to compute Avista's overall
16 rate of return consists of 50 percent equity / 50 percent long-term debt in this filing.

17 **Q. What is the average capitalization maintained by the Utility Group?**

18 A. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 4, for the 18 firms in the
19 Utility Group, common equity ratios at December 31, 2019 range between 27.8 percent and
20 59.1 percent and average 46.3 percent.

1 **Q. What capitalization is representative for the proxy group of utilities**
2 **going forward?**

3 A. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 4, Value Line expects an
4 average common equity ratio for the proxy group of utilities of 47.5 percent for its three-to-
5 five year forecast horizon, with the individual common equity ratios ranging from 32.5
6 percent to 59.0 percent.

7 **Q. How does Avista’s proposed equity ratio compare with those of the**
8 **operating companies held by the proxy group parent companies?**

9 A. The individual operating company capital structures are presented on pages
10 2-3 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 4. As shown there, the operating company equity ratios
11 range from 39.6 percent to 77.1 percent. The average of these results points to an equity
12 ratio of 53.1 percent.

13 **Q. What implication do the uncertainties inherent in the utility industry**
14 **have for the capital structures maintained by utilities?**

15 A. As discussed earlier, utilities are facing the need to finance significant capital
16 investment plans, uncertainties over accommodating operating and financial market
17 uncertainties, and ongoing regulatory risks. Coupled with the potential for turmoil in capital
18 markets, these considerations warrant a stronger balance sheet to deal with an increasingly
19 uncertain environment. A more conservative financial profile, in the form of a higher
20 common equity ratio, is consistent with increasing uncertainties and the need to maintain the
21 continuous access to capital under reasonable terms that is required to fund operations and
22 necessary system investment, including times of adverse capital market conditions. This is

1 consistent with the views of the investment community, as reflected in the comments of the
2 ratings agencies discussed earlier in my testimony.

3 **Q. Do ongoing economic and capital market uncertainties also influence the**
4 **appropriate capital structure for Avista?**

5 A. Yes. Financial flexibility plays a crucial role in ensuring the wherewithal to
6 meet funding needs, and utilities with higher financial leverage may be foreclosed or have
7 limited access to additional borrowing, especially during times of stress. As Moody's
8 observed:

9 Utilities are among the largest debt issuers in the corporate universe and
10 typically require consistent access to capital markets to assure adequate
11 sources of funding and to maintain financial flexibility. During times of
12 distress and when capital markets are exceedingly volatile and tight, liquidity
13 becomes critically important because access to capital markets may be
14 difficult.⁴³

15 Confirming this view, S&P noted that “availability to the equity market remains
16 extraordinarily challenging” for utilities, and concluded that “lack of access to the equity
17 market” can also pose a risk to financial standing in the industry.⁴⁴ As a result, the
18 Company's capital structure must maintain adequate equity to preserve the flexibility
19 necessary to maintain continuous access to capital even during times of unfavorable market
20 conditions.

21 **Q. What other factors do investors consider in their assessment of a**
22 **company's capital structure?**

⁴³ Moody's Investors Service, *FAQ on credit implications of the coronavirus outbreak*, Sector Comment (Mar. 26, 2020).

⁴⁴ S&P Global Ratings, *COVID-19: The Outlook For North American Regulated Utilities Turns Negative* (Apr. 2, 2020).

1 A. Depending on their specific attributes, contractual agreements or other
2 obligations that require the utility to make specified payments may be treated as debt in
3 evaluating Avista’s financial risk. Power purchase agreements, leases, and pension
4 obligations typically require the utility to make specified minimum contractual payments
5 akin to those associated with traditional debt financing and investors consider a portion of
6 these commitments as debt in evaluating total financial risks. Because investors consider
7 the debt impact of such fixed obligations in assessing a utility’s financial position, they
8 imply greater risk and reduced financial flexibility. These commitments have been
9 repeatedly cited by major bond rating agencies in connection with assessments of utility
10 financial risks.⁴⁵ In order to offset the debt equivalent associated with off-balance sheet
11 obligations, the utility must rebalance its capital structure by increasing its common equity
12 in order to restore its effective capitalization ratios to previous levels. Unless the utility
13 takes action to offset this additional financial risk by maintaining a higher equity ratio, the
14 resulting leverage will weaken its creditworthiness and imply greater risk.

15 **Q. What does this evidence indicate with respect to Avista’s capital**
16 **structure?**

17 A. Based on my evaluation, I conclude that Avista’s requested capital structure
18 represents a reasonable mix of capital sources from which to calculate the Company’s
19 overall rate of return. While industry averages provide one benchmark for comparison, each
20 firm must select its capitalization based on the risks and prospects it faces, as well its
21 specific needs to access the capital markets. A public utility with an obligation to serve must

⁴⁵ See, e.g., Standard & Poor’s Corporation, *Utilities: Key Credit Factors For The Regulated Utilities Industry*, RatingsDirect (Nov. 19, 2013).

1 maintain ready access to capital under reasonable terms so that it can meet the service
2 requirements of its customers. Financial flexibility plays a crucial role in ensuring the
3 wherewithal to meet the needs of customers, and utilities with higher leverage may be
4 foreclosed from additional borrowing under reasonable terms, especially during times of
5 stress.

6 Avista's capital structure is consistent with the range of equity ratios maintained by
7 the parent firms in the Utility Group and their operating subsidiaries, and reflects the
8 challenges posed by its resource mix, the burden of significant capital spending
9 requirements, and the Company's ongoing efforts to strengthen its credit standing and
10 support access to capital on reasonable terms. The reasonableness of a 50 percent common
11 equity / 50 percent long-term debt capital structure for Avista is reinforced by the importance
12 of supporting continued investment in system improvements and the Company's debt
13 repayment obligations, even during times of adverse capital market conditions.

14 **III. CAPITAL MARKET ESTIMATES**

15 **Q. What is the purpose of this section?**

16 A. This section presents capital market estimates of the cost of equity. The
17 details of my quantitative analyses are contained in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2, with the
18 results being summarized below.

19 **A. Quantitative Analyses**

20 **Q. Do you rely on a single method to estimate the cost of equity for Avista?**

21 A. No. In my opinion, no single method or model should be relied upon to
22 determine a utility's cost of equity because no single approach can be regarded as wholly
23 reliable. Therefore, I used the DCF, CAPM, ECAPM, and risk premium methods to

1 estimate the cost of common equity. In addition, I also evaluate a fair ROE using an
 2 earnings approach based on investors' current expectations in the capital markets. In my
 3 opinion, comparing estimates produced by one method with those produced by other
 4 approaches ensures that the estimates of the cost of equity pass fundamental tests of
 5 reasonableness and economic logic. As the Commission has noted with respect to the DCF,
 6 comparable earnings, risk premium, and CAPM approaches:

7 While each of these methods can be useful in estimating a utility's ROE, as
 8 with other analytical tools used in ratemaking, these methods only
 9 imperfectly predict the Company's future requirements and performance.⁴⁶

10 **Q. What specific proxy group of utilities do you rely on for your analysis?**

11 A. In estimating the cost of equity, the DCF model is typically applied to
 12 publicly traded firms engaged in similar business activities or with comparable investment
 13 risks. As described in detail in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2, I apply the DCF model to a utility
 14 proxy group composed of 18 companies, which I refer to as the "Utility Group."

15 **Q. How do the overall risks of your Utility Group compare with Avista?**

16 A. Table 2 compares the Utility Group with Avista across five key indicators of
 17 investment risk:

18 **TABLE 2**
 19 **COMPARISON OF RISK INDICATORS**

	<u>Credit Rating</u>		<u>Value Line</u>		
	<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Safety</u>	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Beta</u>
			<u>Rank</u>	<u>Strength</u>	
Utility Group	BBB	Baa2	2	B++	0.92
Avista	BBB	Baa2	2	B++	0.95

⁴⁶ Case No. INT-G-1 6-02, Order No. 33757 (Apr. 28, 2017) at 8.

1 of investors' required rate of return, the CAPM is best applied using estimates that reflect the
2 expectations of actual investors in the market, not with backward-looking, historical data.
3 Accordingly, I apply the CAPM to the Utility Group based on a forward-looking estimate
4 for investors' required rate of return from common stocks. Because this forward-looking
5 application of the CAPM looks directly at investors' expectations in the capital markets, it
6 provides a more meaningful guide to the expected rate of return required to implement the
7 CAPM.

8 **Q. What cost of equity is indicated by the CAPM approach?**

9 A. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 7, my forward-looking
10 application of the CAPM model indicates an average ROE of 11.4 percent for the Utility
11 Group after adjusting for the impact of firm size.

12 **Q. What cost of equity estimate is indicated by the ECAPM?**

13 A. Empirical tests of the CAPM have shown that low-beta securities earn returns
14 somewhat higher than the CAPM would predict, and high-beta securities earn less than
15 predicted. The ECAPM incorporates a refinement to address this observed relationship
16 documented in the financial research. My application of the ECAPM is based on the same
17 forward-looking market rate of return, risk-free rates, and beta values discussed above in
18 connection with the CAPM. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 8, applying the
19 forward-looking ECAPM approach to the firms in the Utility Group results in an average
20 cost of equity estimate of 11.6 percent after incorporating the size adjustment corresponding
21 to the market capitalization of the individual utilities.

1 **Q. How do you implement the risk premium method?**

2 A. I base my estimates of equity risk premiums for electric utilities on surveys of
3 previously authorized rates of return on common equity, which are frequently referenced as
4 the basis for estimating equity risk premiums. My application of the risk premium method
5 also considers the inverse relationship between equity risk premiums and interest rates,
6 which suggests that when interest rate levels are relatively high, equity risk premiums
7 narrow, and when interest rates are relatively low, equity risk premiums widen.

8 **Q. What cost of equity is indicated by the risk premium approach?**

9 A. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 9, adding an adjusted risk
10 premium of 5.95 percent to the six-month average yield on long-term Baa utility bonds at
11 November 2020 of 3.20 percent results in an implied cost of equity of approximately 9.15
12 percent.⁴⁸

13 Recognizing that widely-referenced forecasting services continue to document
14 expectations for higher interest rates over the near-term, I also apply the risk premium based
15 on forecasted utility bond yields. As shown on page 2 of Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 9,
16 incorporating a forecasted yield for 2021-2025 and adjusting for changes in interest rates
17 since the 1974-2019 study period implies a cost of equity of approximately 10.02 percent.

18 **Q. Please summarize the results of the expected earnings approach.**

19 A. Reference to rates of return available from alternative investments of
20 comparable risk provide an important benchmark in assessing the return necessary to assure
21 confidence in the financial integrity of a firm and its ability to attract capital. The simple,

⁴⁸ Moody's yield averages are based on seasoned bonds with a remaining maturity of at least 20 years.

1 but powerful concept underlying the expected earnings approach is that investors compare
2 each investment alternative with the next best opportunity. If the utility is unable to offer a
3 return similar to that available from other opportunities of comparable risk, investors will
4 become unwilling to supply the capital on reasonable terms. For existing investors, denying
5 the utility an opportunity to earn what is available from other similar risk alternatives
6 prevents them from earning their opportunity cost of capital. This expected earnings
7 approach is consistent with the economic underpinnings for a fair rate of return established
8 by the U.S. Supreme Court. Moreover, it avoids the complexities and limitations of capital
9 market methods and instead focuses on the returns earned on book equity, which are readily
10 available to investors.

11 As shown on Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 10, Value Line's projections for the Utility
12 Group suggest an average ROE of approximately 10.3 percent, with the midpoint value also
13 being 10.3 percent.

14 **B. Non-Utility DCF Model**

15 **Q. What other proxy group do you consider in evaluating a fair ROE for**
16 **Avista?**

17 A. As indicated earlier, I also present a DCF analysis for a low risk group of
18 non-utility firms, with which Avista must compete for investors' capital. Under the
19 regulatory standards established by *Hope* and *Bluefield*, the salient criterion in establishing a
20 meaningful benchmark to evaluate a fair ROE is relative risk, not the particular business
21 activity or degree of regulation. With regulation taking the place of competitive market
22 forces, required returns for utilities should be in line with those of non-utility firms of
23 comparable risk operating under the constraints of free competition. Consistent with this
24 accepted regulatory standard, I also apply the DCF model to a reference group of low-risk

1 companies in the non-utility sectors of the economy. I refer to this group as the “Non-Utility
2 Group.” I explain this approach in more detail in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2 at 41-44.

3 **Q. How do the overall risks of this Non-Utility Group compare with the**
4 **Utility Group and Avista?**

5 A. Table 4 compares the Non-Utility Group with the Utility Group and Avista
6 across the five key risk measures discussed earlier:

7 **TABLE 4**
8 **COMPARISON OF RISK INDICATORS**

	<u>Credit Rating</u>		<u>Value Line</u>		
	<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Safety Rank</u>	<u>Financial Strength</u>	<u>Beta</u>
	Non-Utility Group	A	A2	1	A+
Utility Group	BBB	Baa2	2	B++	0.92
Avista	BBB	Baa2	2	B++	0.95

9 As shown above, the average credit ratings, Safety Rank, Financial Strength Rating, and
10 beta values for the Non-Utility Group suggest less risk than for Avista and the proxy group
11 of utilities. These objective indicators suggest that investors would likely conclude that the
12 overall investment risks for the Utility Group and Avista are greater than those of the firms
13 in the Non-Utility Group.

14 **Q. What are the results of your DCF analysis for the Non-Utility Group?**

15 A. As shown on Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 11, I apply the DCF model to the non-
16 utility companies using analysts’ earnings per share (“EPS”) growth projections, as
17 described earlier for the Utility Group. As summarized below in Table 5, after eliminating
18 illogical values, application of the constant growth DCF model resulted in the following cost
19 of equity estimates:

1 **TABLE 5**
2 **DCF RESULTS – NON-UTILITY GROUP**

<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	10.1%	9.7%
IBES	9.3%	9.9%
Zacks	9.7%	10.1%

3 As discussed in Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 2, reference to the Non-Utility Group is
4 consistent with established regulatory principles. Required returns for utilities should be in
5 line with those of non-utility firms of comparable risk operating under the constraints of free
6 competition. Because the actual cost of equity is unobservable, and DCF results inherently
7 incorporate a degree of error, cost of equity estimates for the Non-Utility Group provide an
8 important benchmark in evaluating a fair and reasonable ROE for Avista. The DCF results
9 for the Non-Utility Group support a finding that the 9.9 percent requested ROE for Avista’s
10 utility operations is reasonable.

11 **C. Flotation Costs**

12 **Q. What other considerations are relevant in setting the return on equity for**
13 **a utility?**

14 A. The common equity used to finance the investment in utility assets is
15 provided from either the sale of stock in the capital markets or from retained earnings not
16 paid out as dividends. When equity is raised through the sale of common stock, there are
17 costs associated with “floating” the new equity securities. These flotation costs include
18 services such as legal, accounting, and printing, as well as the fees and discounts paid to
19 compensate brokers for selling the stock to the public. Also, some argue that the “market
20 pressure” from the additional supply of common stock and other market factors may further
21 reduce the net amount of funds a utility receives when it issues common equity.

1 **Q. Is there an established mechanism for a utility to recognize equity**
2 **issuance costs?**

3 A. No. While debt flotation costs are recorded on the books of the utility,
4 amortized over the life of the issue, and thus increase the effective cost of debt capital, there
5 is no similar accounting treatment to ensure that equity flotation costs are recorded and
6 ultimately recognized. No rate of return is authorized on flotation costs necessarily incurred
7 to obtain a portion of the equity capital used to finance plant. In other words, equity flotation
8 costs are not included in a utility's rate base because neither that portion of the gross proceeds
9 from the sale of common stock used to pay flotation costs is available to invest in plant and
10 equipment, nor are flotation costs capitalized as an intangible asset. Unless some provision is
11 made to recognize these issuance costs, a utility's revenue requirements will not fully reflect
12 all of the costs incurred for the use of investors' funds. Because there is no accounting
13 convention to accumulate the flotation costs associated with equity issues, they must be
14 accounted for indirectly, with an upward adjustment to the cost of equity being the most
15 appropriate mechanism.

16 **Q. Is there academic evidence that supports a flotation cost adjustment?**

17 A. Yes, the financial literature and evidence in this case supports an adjustment
18 to include consideration of flotation costs. An adjustment for flotation costs associated with
19 past equity issues is appropriate, even when the utility is not contemplating any new sales of
20 common stock. The need for a flotation cost adjustment to compensate for past equity issues
21 has been recognized in the financial literature. In a *Public Utilities Fortnightly* article, for
22 example, Brigham, Aberwald, and Gapenski demonstrated that even if no further stock
23 issues are contemplated, a flotation cost adjustment in all future years is required to keep

1 shareholders whole, and that the flotation cost adjustment must consider total equity,
2 including retained earnings.⁴⁹ Similarly, *New Regulatory Finance* contains the following
3 discussion:

4 Another controversy is whether the flotation cost allowance should still be
5 applied when the utility is not contemplating an imminent common stock
6 issue. Some argue that flotation costs are real and should be recognized in
7 calculating the fair rate of return on equity, but only at the time when the
8 expenses are incurred. In other words, the flotation cost allowance should
9 not continue indefinitely, but should be made in the year in which the sale of
10 securities occurs, with no need for continuing compensation in future years.
11 This argument implies that the company has already been compensated for
12 these costs and/or the initial contributed capital was obtained freely, devoid
13 of any flotation costs, which is an unlikely assumption, and certainly not
14 applicable to most utilities. ... The flotation cost adjustment cannot be strictly
15 forward-looking unless all past flotation costs associated with past issues
16 have been recovered.⁵⁰

17 **Q. Can you illustrate why investors will not have the opportunity to earn**
18 **their required ROE unless a flotation cost adjustment is included?**

19 A. Yes. Assume a utility sells \$10 worth of common stock at the beginning of
20 year 1. If the utility incurs flotation costs of \$0.48 (5 percent of the net proceeds), then only
21 \$9.52 is available to invest in rate base. Assume that common shareholders' required rate of
22 return is 10.5 percent, the expected dividend in year 1 is \$0.50 (i.e., a dividend yield of 5
23 percent), and that growth is expected to be 5.5 percent annually. As developed in Table 6
24 below, if the allowed rate of return on common equity is only equal to the utility's 10.5
25 percent "bare bones" cost of equity, common stockholders will not earn their required rate of
26 return on their \$10 investment, since growth will really only be 5.25 percent, instead of 5.5
27 percent:

⁴⁹ E. F. Brigham, D. A. Aberwald, and L. C. Gapenski, *Common Equity Flotation Costs and Rate Making*, Pub. Util. Fortnightly (May 2, 1985).

⁵⁰ Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance*, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc. (2006) at 335.

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**TABLE 6
NO FLOTATION COST ADJUSTMENT**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>	<u>Market Price</u>	<u>M/B Ratio</u>	<u>Allowed ROE</u>	<u>EPS</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>Payout Ratio</u>
1	\$9.52	\$ -	\$ 9.52	\$10.00	1.050	10.50%	\$1.00	\$0.50	50.0%
2	\$9.52	\$ 0.50	\$10.02	\$10.52	1.050	10.50%	\$1.05	\$0.53	50.0%
3	\$9.52	\$ 0.53	<u>\$10.55</u>	<u>\$11.08</u>	1.050	10.50%	<u>\$1.11</u>	<u>\$0.55</u>	50.0%
Growth			5.25%	5.25%			5.25%	5.25%	

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The reason that investors never really earn 10.5 percent on their investment in the above example is that the \$0.48 in flotation costs initially incurred to raise the common stock is not treated like debt issuance costs (*i.e.*, amortized into interest expense and therefore increasing the embedded cost of debt), nor is it included as an asset in rate base.

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Including a flotation cost adjustment allows investors to be fully compensated for the impact of these costs. One commonly referenced method for calculating the flotation cost adjustment is to multiply the dividend yield by a flotation cost percentage. Thus, with a 5 percent dividend yield and a 5 percent flotation cost percentage, the flotation cost adjustment in the above example would be approximately 25 basis points. As shown in Table 7 below, by allowing a rate of return on common equity of 10.75 percent (an 10.5 percent cost of equity plus a 25 basis point flotation cost adjustment), investors earn their 10.5 percent required rate of return, since actual growth is now equal to 5.5 percent:

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**TABLE 7
INCLUDING FLOTATION COST ADJUSTMENT**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>	<u>Market Price</u>	<u>M/B Ratio</u>	<u>Allowed ROE</u>	<u>EPS</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>Payout Ratio</u>
1	\$9.52	\$ -	\$ 9.52	\$10.00	1.050	10.75%	\$1.02	\$0.50	48.9%
2	\$9.52	\$ 0.52	\$10.04	\$10.55	1.050	10.75%	\$1.08	\$0.53	48.9%
3	\$9.52	\$ 0.55	<u>\$10.60</u>	<u>\$11.13</u>	1.050	10.75%	<u>\$1.14</u>	<u>\$0.56</u>	48.9%
Growth			5.50%	5.50%			5.50%	5.50%	

1 The only way for investors to be fully compensated for issuance costs is to include an
2 ongoing adjustment to account for past flotation costs when setting the return on common
3 equity. This is the case regardless of whether or not the utility is expected to issue additional
4 shares of common stock in the future.

5 **Q. What is the magnitude of the adjustment to the “bare bones” cost of**
6 **equity to account for issuance costs?**

7 A. The most common method used to account for flotation costs in regulatory
8 proceedings is to apply an average flotation-cost percentage to a utility’s dividend yield.
9 Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 12 presents an analysis of flotation costs associated with the most
10 recent open-market common stock issues for each company in Value Line’s electric and gas
11 utility industries. This data includes Avista’s 2006 public offering where it incurred issuance
12 costs equal to approximately 2.3 percent of the gross proceeds. For all companies in the
13 electric and gas industries, flotation costs average approximately 2.9 percent. Applying this
14 expense percentage to the 4.0 percent average dividend yield for the Utility Group produces
15 a flotation cost adjustment on the order of 10 basis points. I thus recommend the
16 Commission increase the cost of equity by 10 basis points in arriving at a fair ROE for
17 Avista.

18 **Q. Has the IPUC Staff previously considered flotation costs in estimating a**
19 **fair ROE?**

20 A. Yes. For example, in Case No. IPC-E-08-10, IPUC Staff witness Terri
21 Carlock noted that she had adjusted her DCF analysis to incorporate an allowance for

1 flotation costs.⁵¹ Similarly, in Case No. NT-G-16-02 the IPUC Staff supported the use of
2 the same flotation cost methodology that I recommend above, concluding:

3 [I]s the standard equation for flotation cost adjustments and is referred to as
4 the "conventional" approach. Its use in regulatory proceedings is
5 widespread, and the formula is outlined in several corporate finance
6 textbooks.⁵²

7 **Q. Have other regulators recognized flotation costs in evaluating a fair**
8 **ROE?**

9 A. Yes. In Docket No. UE-991606 the WUTC concluded that a flotation cost
10 adjustment of 25 basis points should be included in the allowed return on equity:

11 The Commission also agrees with both Dr. Avera and Dr. Lurito that a 25
12 basis point markup for flotation costs should be made. This amount
13 compensates the Company for costs incurred from past issues of common
14 stock. Flotation costs incurred in connection with a sale of common stock are
15 not included in a utility's rate base because the portion of gross proceeds that
16 is used to pay these costs is not available to invest in plant and equipment.⁵³

17 More recently, the Wyoming Office of Consumer Advocate, an independent division
18 of the Wyoming Public Service Commission, recommended a 10 basis point flotation cost
19 adjustment for a gas utility.⁵⁴ Similarly, the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission has
20 recognized the impact of issuance costs, concluding that, "recovery of reasonable flotation
21 costs is appropriate."⁵⁵ Another example of a regulator that approves common stock
22 issuance costs is the Mississippi Public Service Commission, which routinely includes a

⁵¹ Case No. IPC-E-08-10, *Direct Testimony of Terui Carlock* at 12-13 (Oct. 24, 2008).

⁵² Case No. INT-G-16-02, *Direct Testimony of Mark Rogers* at 18 (Dec. 16, 2016).

⁵³ *Third Supplemental Order*, WUTC Docket No. UE-991606, et al., p. 95 (September 2000).

⁵⁴ Docket No. 30011-97-GR-17, *Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of Anthony J. Ornelas* (May 1, 2018) at 52-53.

⁵⁵ *Northern States Power Co.*, EL11-019, Final Decision and Order at P 22 (2012).

1 flotation cost adjustment in its Rate Stabilization Adjustment Rider formula.⁵⁶ The Public
2 Utilities Regulatory Authority of Connecticut,⁵⁷ the Minnesota Public Utilities
3 Commission,⁵⁸ and the Virginia State Corporation Commission⁵⁹ have also recognized that
4 flotation costs are a legitimate expense worthy of consideration in setting a fair and
5 reasonable ROE.

6 **IV. IMPACT OF REGULATORY MECHANISMS**

7 **Q. Would any adjustment to the ROE be warranted due to Avista's FCA?**

8 A. No. The FCA is supportive of Avista's financial integrity, but there is no
9 evidence to suggest that implementation of these mechanisms has altered the relative risk of
10 Avista enough to warrant any adjustment to its ROE. As noted earlier, the investment
11 community and the major credit rating agencies in particular, pay close attention to the
12 regulatory framework, including various adjustment mechanisms. Based largely on the
13 expanded use of ratemaking mechanisms such as revenue decoupling and cost-recovery
14 riders, Moody's upgraded most regulated utilities in January 2014.⁶⁰ Similarly, Moody's and
15 S&P have noted Avista's ability to benefit from these regulatory mechanisms in their
16 assessment of the Company's risk profile.⁶¹ In other words, the implications of revenue
17 decoupling and other regulatory mechanisms are already fully reflected in Avista's credit

⁵⁶ See, e.g., Entergy Mississippi Formula Rate Plan FRP-7, https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiLs4Sy67nsAhVKHqwkHddgAlwQFjABegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fcdn.entergy-mississippi.com%2Fuserfiles%2Fcontent%2Fprice%2Ftariffs%2Feml_frp.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1vyc6J_1IccZshzpfCtD0v (last visited Oct. 16, 2020).

⁵⁷ See, e.g., Docket No. 14-05-06, Decision (Dec. 17, 2014) at 133-134.

⁵⁸ See, e.g., Docket No. E001/GR-10-276, Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and Order at 9.

⁵⁹ Roanoke Gas Company, Case No. PUR-2018-00013, *Final Order*, (Jan. 24, 2020) at 6.

⁶⁰ Moody's Investors Service, *US utility sector upgrades driven by stable and transparent regulatory frameworks*, Sector Comment (Feb. 3, 2014).

⁶¹ Moody's Investors Service, *Credit Opinion: Avista Corp, Update to Credit Analysis* (July 28, 2020). See also, S&P Global Ratings, *Avista Corp. RatingsDirect* (May 29, 2020).

1 ratings, which are comparable to those of the proxy group used to estimate the cost of
2 equity.

3 Moreover, approval of the FCA does not remove overhanging regulatory risks.
4 Avista remains exposed to future determinations as to the prudence of its expenditures and
5 investments, and investors continue to evaluate expectations for balance in the regulatory
6 framework and in establishing allowed ROEs.

7 **Q. Do the regulatory mechanisms approved for Avista set the Company**
8 **apart from other firms operating in the utility industry?**

9 A. No. Adjustment mechanisms and cost trackers have been increasingly
10 prevalent in the utility industry in recent years. In response to the increasing risk sensitivity
11 of investors to uncertainty over fluctuations in costs and the importance of advancing other
12 public interest goals such as reliability, energy conservation, and safety, utilities and their
13 regulators have sought to mitigate some of the cost recovery uncertainty and align the
14 interest of utilities and their customers through a variety of adjustment mechanisms.

15 Reflective of this trend, the companies in the electric and gas utility industries
16 operate under a wide variety of cost adjustment mechanisms, which range from revenue
17 decoupling, and adjustment clauses designed to address rising capital investment outside of
18 a traditional rate case and increasing costs of environmental compliance measures, to riders
19 to recover bad debt expense and post-retirement employee benefit costs. *RRA Regulatory*
20 *Focus* concluded in its most recent review of adjustment clauses that:

21 More recently and with greater frequency, commissions have approved
22 mechanisms that permit the costs associated with the construction of new
23 generation capacity or delivery infrastructure to be reflected in rates,
24 effectively including these items in rate base without a full rate case. In some
25 instances, these mechanisms may even provide the utilities a cash return on
26 construction work in progress.

1 As shown in the graphic on the next page, certain types of adjustment clauses
2 are more prevalent than others. For example, those that address electric and
3 fuel and gas commodity charges are in place in all jurisdictions. Also, about
4 two-thirds of all utilities have riders in place to recover costs related to
5 energy efficiency programs, and roughly half of the utilities utilize some type
6 of decoupling mechanism.⁶²

7 *RRA Regulatory Focus* observed that “[capital expenditures] for the companies
8 covered by Regulatory Research Associates...is estimated to exceed \$134 billion for the full
9 year 2019, more than twice the amount spent in 2008,” and noted that a “key component” in
10 addressing the financial and regulatory implications of elevated capital spending “has been
11 the implementation of adjustment clauses to address recovery of these expenditures.”⁶³ As
12 the report summarized, “[m]ore recently and with greater frequency, commissions have
13 approved mechanisms that permit the costs associated with the construction of new
14 generation capacity or delivery infrastructure to be reflected in rates, effectively including
15 these items in rate base without a full rate case.”⁶⁴ In contrast to this industry trend, Avista
16 does not operate under an adjustment clause for new capital investment. The Company’s
17 need to file successive rate proceedings is primarily driven by increased capital expenditures
18 and the lack of a comparable infrastructure mechanism puts Avista, and its common equity
19 investors, at a disadvantage relative to a majority of its peers.⁶⁵

20 The firms in the Non-Utility Group also have the ability to alter prices in response to
21 rising production costs, with the added flexibility to withdraw from the market altogether.
22 As a result, the mitigation in risks associated with utilities’ ability to adjust revenues and

⁶² S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Adjustment Clauses, A State-by-State Overview*, RRA Regulatory Focus (Nov. 12, 2019) (emphasis added).

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ *RRA Regulatory Focus* reported that 52 percent of the utilities it follows benefit from infrastructure tracking mechanisms and revenue decoupling. *Id.*

1 attenuate the risk of cost recovery is already reflected in the cost of equity range determined
2 earlier, and no separate adjustment to Avista's ROE is necessary or warranted.

3 **Q. Have you summarized the various tracking mechanisms available to the**
4 **other firms in the Utility Group?**

5 A. Yes. As summarized on Exhibit No. 3, Schedule 13, reflective of industry
6 trends, the companies in the Utility Group operate under a variety of regulatory adjustment
7 mechanisms.⁶⁶ For example, eleven of the seventeen other utilities benefit from some form
8 of revenue decoupling mechanism and fifteen operate in jurisdictions that allow the use of
9 future test years. In contrast to Avista, eleven of the firms in the proxy group have operating
10 utilities that benefit from mechanisms that allow for cost recovery of infrastructure
11 investment outside a formal rate proceeding. Many of these utilities also have the ability to
12 implement periodic rate adjustments to reflect changes in a diverse range of operating and
13 capital costs, including expenditures related to environmental mandates, conservation
14 programs, transmission costs, and storm recovery efforts.

15 **Q. Have other regulators recognized that approval of adjustment**
16 **mechanisms does not warrant an adjustment to the ROE?**

17 A. Yes. For example, the WUTC determined in a 2015 order that the impact of
18 adjustment mechanisms is already reflected in cost of equity estimates for the proxy group:

19 We believe it is correct that cost of capital analysis cannot be expected to
20 produce results that support measurement of decrements to ROE ostensibly
21 due to approval of one risk mitigation mechanism or another. Nor would cost
22 of capital analysis be adequate to the task of identifying increments to ROE
23 that might be considered due to some measure of additional risk a company

⁶⁶ Because this information is widely referenced by the investment community, it is also directly relevant to an evaluation of the risks and prospects that determine the cost of equity.

1 takes on at some point in time. The Commission has never tried to account
2 separately in its ROE determinations for specific risks or risk mitigating
3 factors, nor should it. Circumstances in the industry today and modern
4 regulatory practice that have led to a proliferation of risk reducing
5 mechanisms being in place for utilities throughout the United States make it
6 particularly inappropriate and unnecessary to consider such an undertaking.
7 **The effects of these risk mitigating factors was by 2013, and is today,**
8 **built into the data experts draw from the samples of companies they**
9 **select as proxies.**⁶⁷

10 Similarly, the Staff of the Kansas State Corporation Commission concluded that no
11 ROE adjustment was justified in the case of certain tariff riders because reference to a proxy
12 group already accounts for the impact of similar mechanisms:

13 Those mechanisms differ from company to company and jurisdiction to
14 jurisdiction. Regardless of their nuances, the intent is the same; reduce cash-
15 flow volatility year to year and place recent capital expenditures in rates as
16 quickly as possible. Investors are aware of these mechanisms and their
17 benefits are a factor when investors value those stocks. Thus, any risk
18 reduction associated with these mechanisms is captured in the market data
19 (stock prices) used in Staff's analysis.⁶⁸

20 Consistent with this view, the mitigation in risks associated with Avista's ability to attenuate
21 regulatory lag through various adjustment mechanisms is already reflected in the results of
22 the quantitative methods presented in my testimony.

23 **Q. What does this imply with respect to the evaluation of a fair ROE for**
24 **Avista?**

25 A. While investors would consider Avista's regulatory mechanisms to be
26 supportive of the Company's financial integrity and credit ratings, this does not support a
27 downward adjustment to the ROE. The only relevant question in evaluating a fair ROE is

⁶⁷ *Wash. Utils. & Transp. Comm'n v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, Dockets UE-130130 and UG-130138 (consolidated) et al., Order 15.14 at 69, ¶ 155 (June 29, 2015) (internal citations omitted, emphasis added).

⁶⁸ *Direct Testimony Prepared by Adam H. Gatewood*, State Corporation Commission of the State of Kansas, Docket No. 12-ATMG-564-RTS, pp. 8-9 (June 8, 2012). This proceeding was ultimately resolved through a stipulated settlement.

1 how Avista’s risks compare with those of other utilities—and in particular those that are used
2 as the basis to estimate the cost of equity. As demonstrated by my review of regulatory
3 mechanisms for the Utility Group, any risk-reducing impact of recovery mechanisms like
4 decoupling is already reflected in the cost of equity estimates underlying my recommended
5 ROE range, and no separate adjustment to Avista’s ROE is necessary or warranted.
6 Moreover, Avista’s lack of an infrastructure mechanism places the Company at a
7 disadvantage relative to the majority of the firms in the Utility Group, especially in light of
8 elevated future capital expenditures.

9 **Q. In summary, how have the risks confronting Avista’s common**
10 **shareholders changed since the Company’s last rate proceeding?**

11 A. Investors are confronting unprecedented economic uncertainty and
12 dramatically higher volatility due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. While GDP
13 growth and employment figures have improved since plunging sharply earlier in the year,
14 future prospects are highly uncertain. Not surprisingly, these exposures have prompted a
15 profound reevaluation of utility stocks. Unlike investors in debt securities, for whom capital
16 gains generally accompany declining yields, Avista’s common stockholders have lost over
17 29 percent of their capital investment since March 2020.⁶⁹ This is indicative of a substantial
18 upward revision to their underlying discount rate or cost of capital. Consistent with this
19 view, beta values for utilities—which are a widely cited barometer for equity risk—have
20 increased dramatically. Considered along with Avista’s relative size and operating and

⁶⁹ Avista’s common stock closed at \$52.59 per share on March 6, 2020, versus \$37.15 over the 30 trading days ended December 11, 2020.

1 financial risks, these factors support the conclusion that the risks faced by the Company's
2 shareholders have increased.

3 **Q. Does this conclude your pre-filed direct testimony?**

4 A. Yes.